

Jan: 13<sup>th</sup> 1829

P.

No 66

50<sup>s</sup> 5<sup>t</sup>. 6<sup>th</sup> An Epay

On  
Gastritis,

By

Passed March 7. 1829

James L. Fenstall  
of

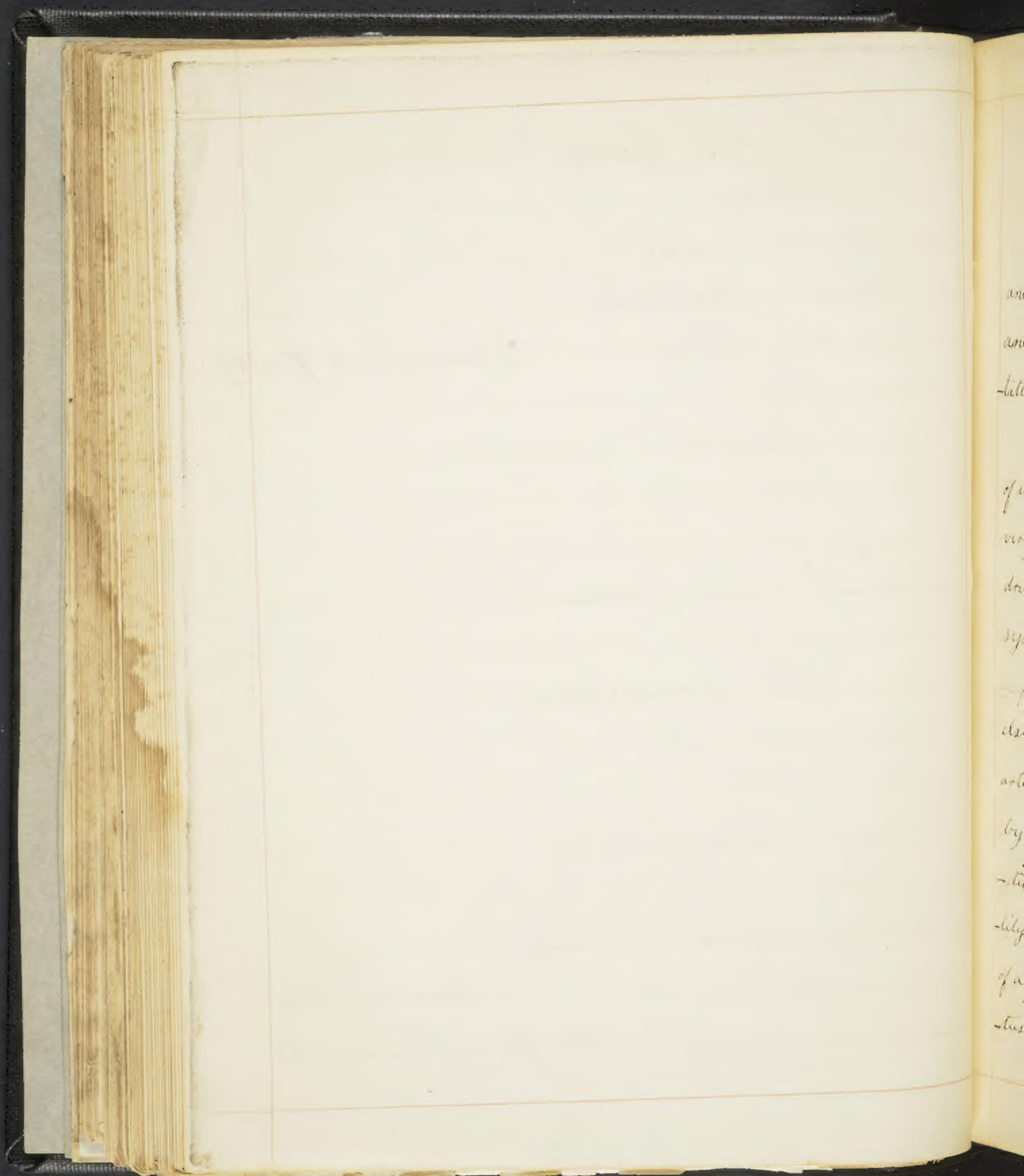
Virginia.

A Candidate  
for

The Degree,  
of  
Doctor of Medicine.

University Pa.

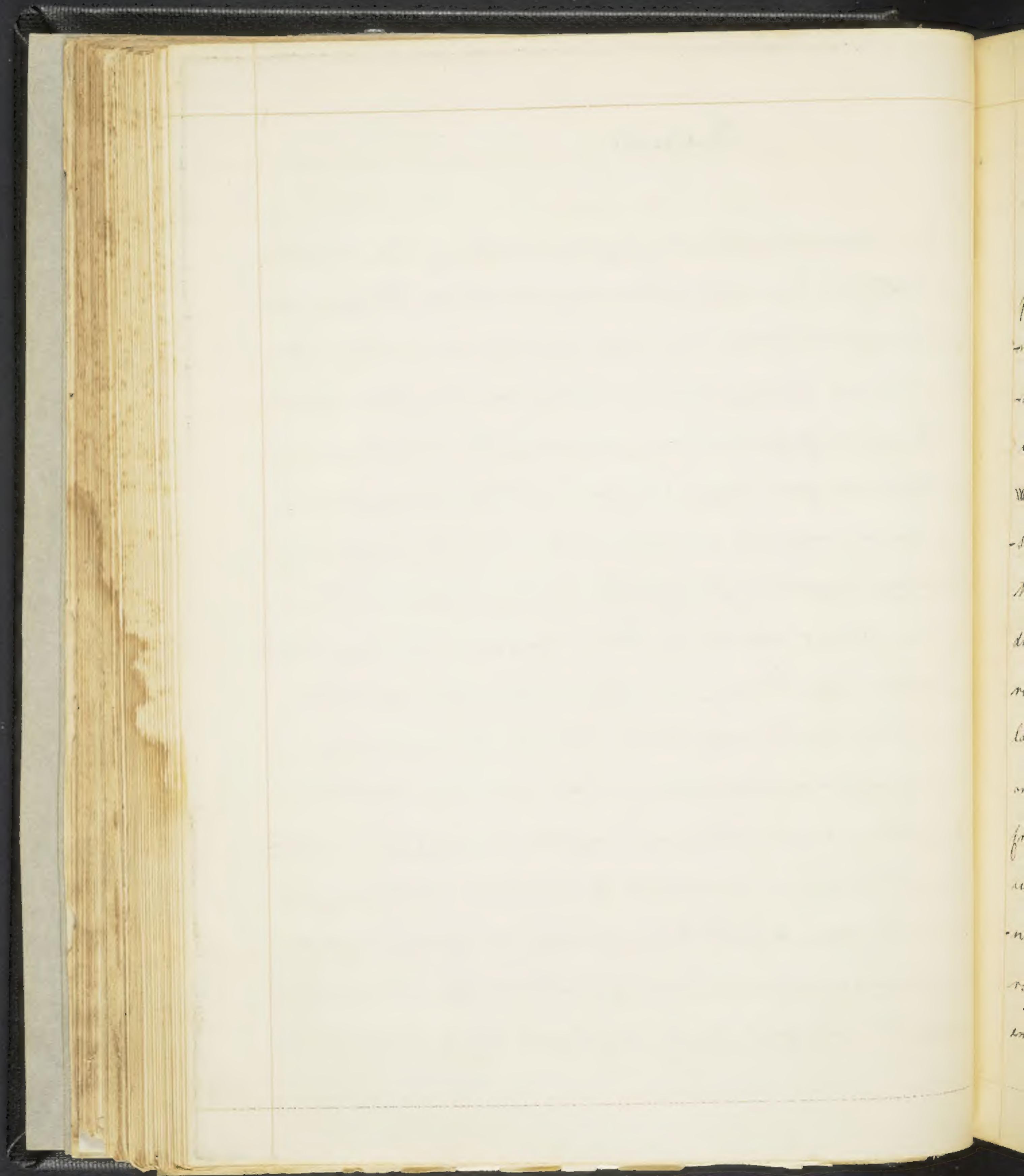
January 1829



## Gastritis

This disease consists in inflammation of the stomach, and is divided by most writers into two kinds, Phlegmonous and Erysipelas; but it is only my intention in this differentiation to treat of the former or Phlegmonous inflammation.

The causes of Gastritis are numerous; the most frequent of which, are great degrees of heat or cold; passing from a very warm and dry atmosphere to a cold and moist one; drinking large draughts of cold water when the system is over excited by heat, which last in my opinion produces the disease more frequently than any thing else whatever. It may also be excited by swallowing articles of a poisonous nature, as arsenic, the acids, and alkalies; by repelled exanthemata, and misplaced goit; by over distension of the stomach produced by food of too irritating quality or too large a quantity; by large draughts of drinks of a pungent and stimulating nature; by external compression. It is also said to be produced from inflammation



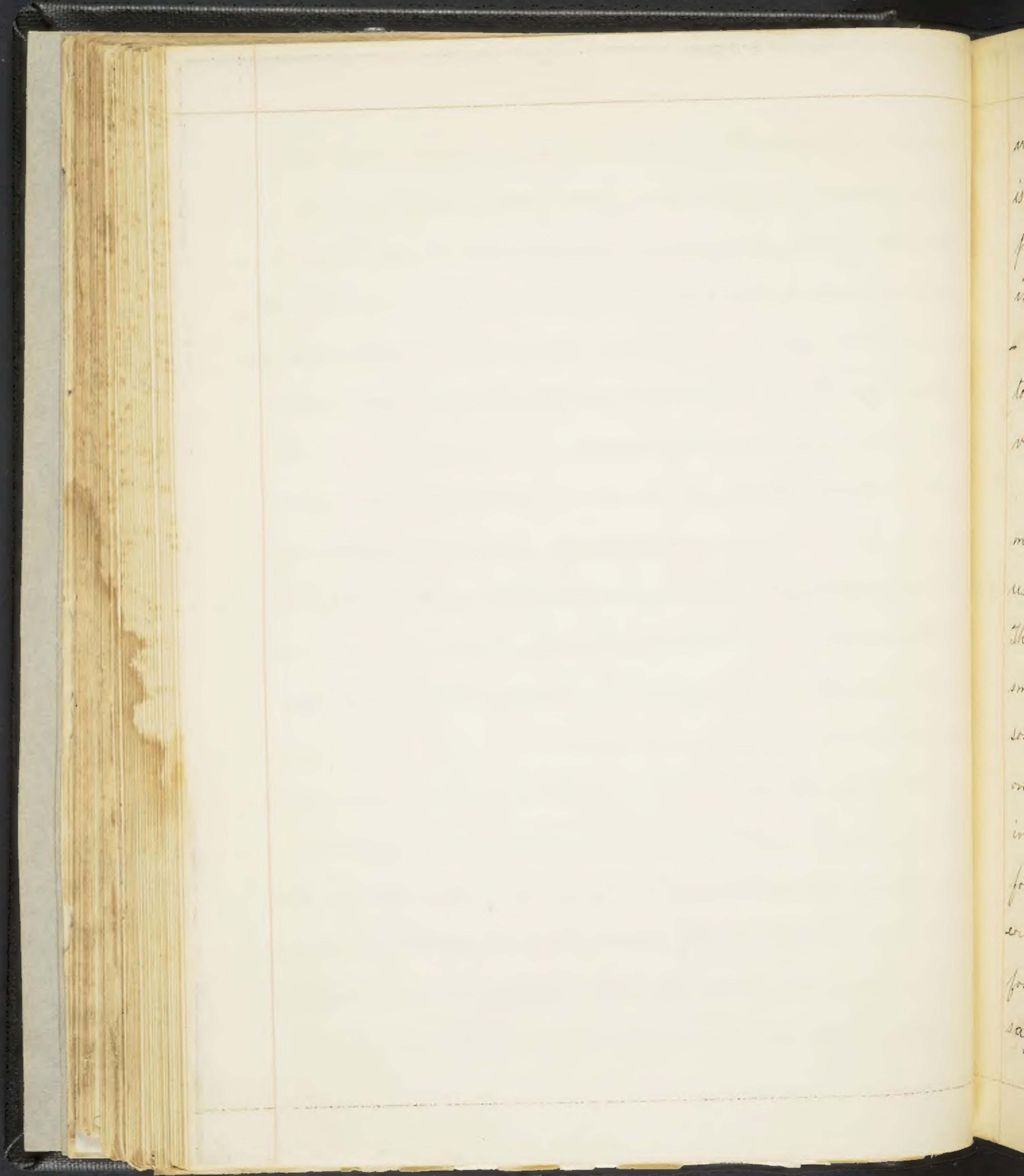
of the neighbouring parts being communicated to the stomach; as the liver, spleen &c.

The symptoms of gastritis are an acute pain in the parts affected together with a burning heat, and soreness to the touch. Flatulency is sometimes present together with a nausea and vomiting, the latter of which is aggravated when anything is swallowed either a liquid or solid; the tongue is often clean and red; but occasionally we find it covered with a whitish mucous coat; the thirst is very great, with a desire for cold acidulated drinks; consterness sometimes attends; but occasionally the reverse takes place and we have a protracted laxity of the bowels; the pulse is usually small, hard and corded, the patient becomes very restless and fretful, frequently rolling from one <sup>side</sup> of the bed to the other, which is soon followed by great debility, and frequently by delirium. The disease continues its progress rapidly if not arrested by judicious remedies timely employed, and symptoms of a more unfavourable



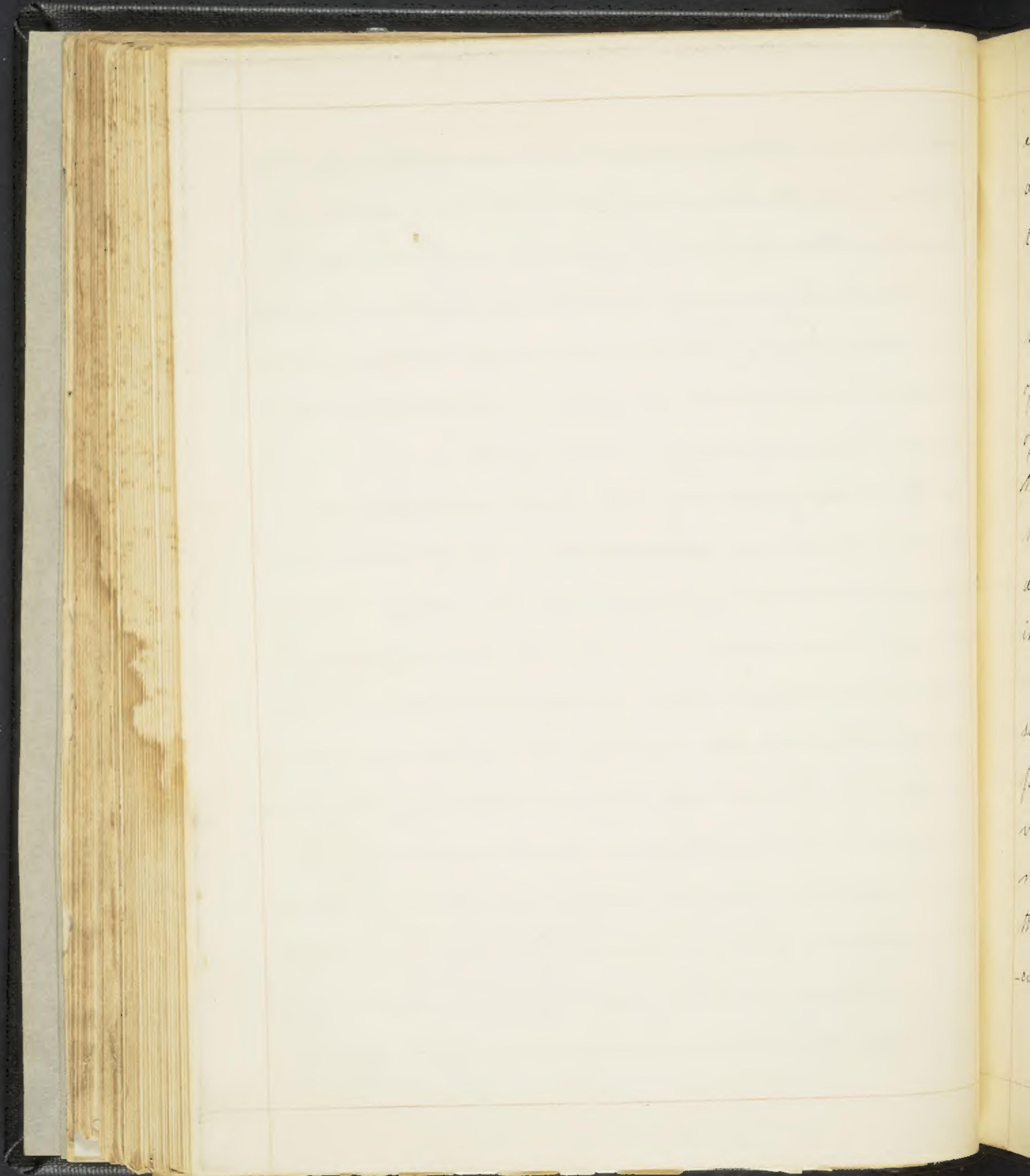
kind soon make their appearance; such as a wild eye, difficult respiration, great prostration of the system with frequent faintings, hiccups, dyspnoea, sighing and a countenance indicative of the most extreme agony. There are several anomalous symptoms, <sup>mentioned</sup> by Doctor Chapman and several other respectable practitioners, as pain and inflammation of the great toe, an acute pain in the groin, great intolerance of light, an aversion to drinks; but these are the symptoms sometimes, and so little indicative of the real character of the disease, that its presence is not suspected until the patient is beyond the power of medical aid.

Gastritis is liable to be confounded with several diseases, particularly Enteritis and Peritonitis; from the former of which it may be distinguished by the particular seat of the pain, by the great irritation of the stomach, and by the excessive vomiting. From the latter or Peritonitis, it may be known by the



vomiting not being so much increased when anything is taken into the stomach, by <sup>the</sup> seat of the pain, and by the position that the patient assumes when in bed-lying in Peritonitis generally on his back with his legs flexed on his thighs, and the latter on the pelvis, in order to free the abdominal muscles from the weight of the viscera, and consequently to relieve pain.

Of the appearance of the parts on dissection. The mucous membrane ~~generally~~ generally exhibits the usual blush of inflammation. According to Doctor Thomas the membranes are occasionally ulcerated, having small holes through all of the coats of the stomach, and sometimes through one or two of them. The redness found on dissection is not of uniform diffusion, but exists in small, elevated, thickened patches of a stellated form scattered indiscriminately over the whole mucous surface; and sometimes coagulable lymph is found effused over the parts inflamed. Doctor Cullen says that the stomach occasionally suffers from

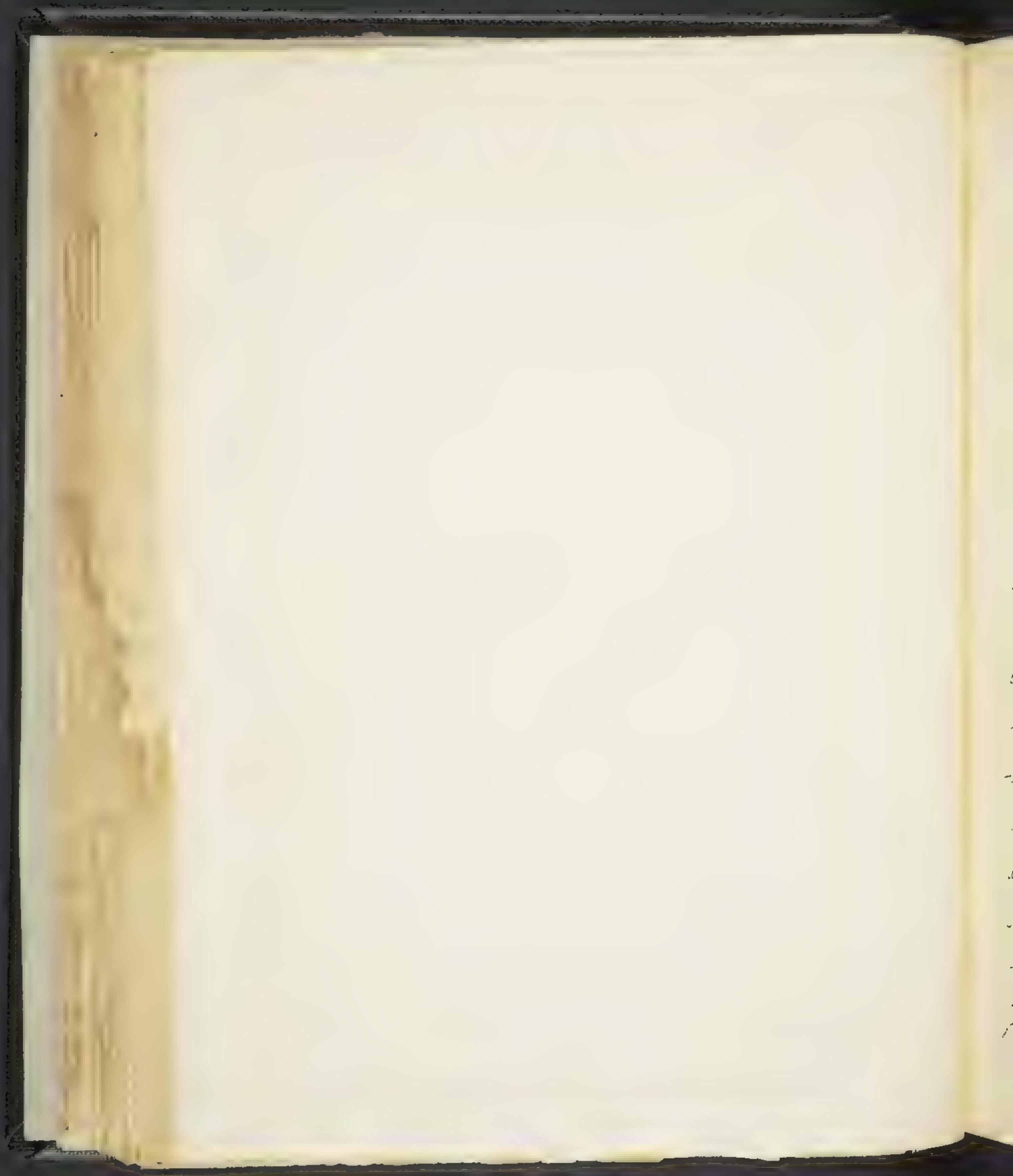


enrichments were the most common to provide  
the most abundant and most varied material for  
the, deer and general wild life in the area.  
The activity, all recent and present,  
the stability of the several Park facilities  
the maintenance of the timber and timber  
and the field and game management of  
the forest department, can not be overlooked.  
But, a more interesting, longer or altered by the  
climate and soil in our place was more the  
inherent experience. The winter snows were like the  
fall and winter by reducing, by freezing,  
lengthening the days, and shortening the nights  
and making the first months in the year 1880, with  
winter's snows, the most severe in the history  
of the country, a period of unusual, if not unique,  
severity and misery, a period of constant  
and continual suffering from a condition of  
utter desolation.

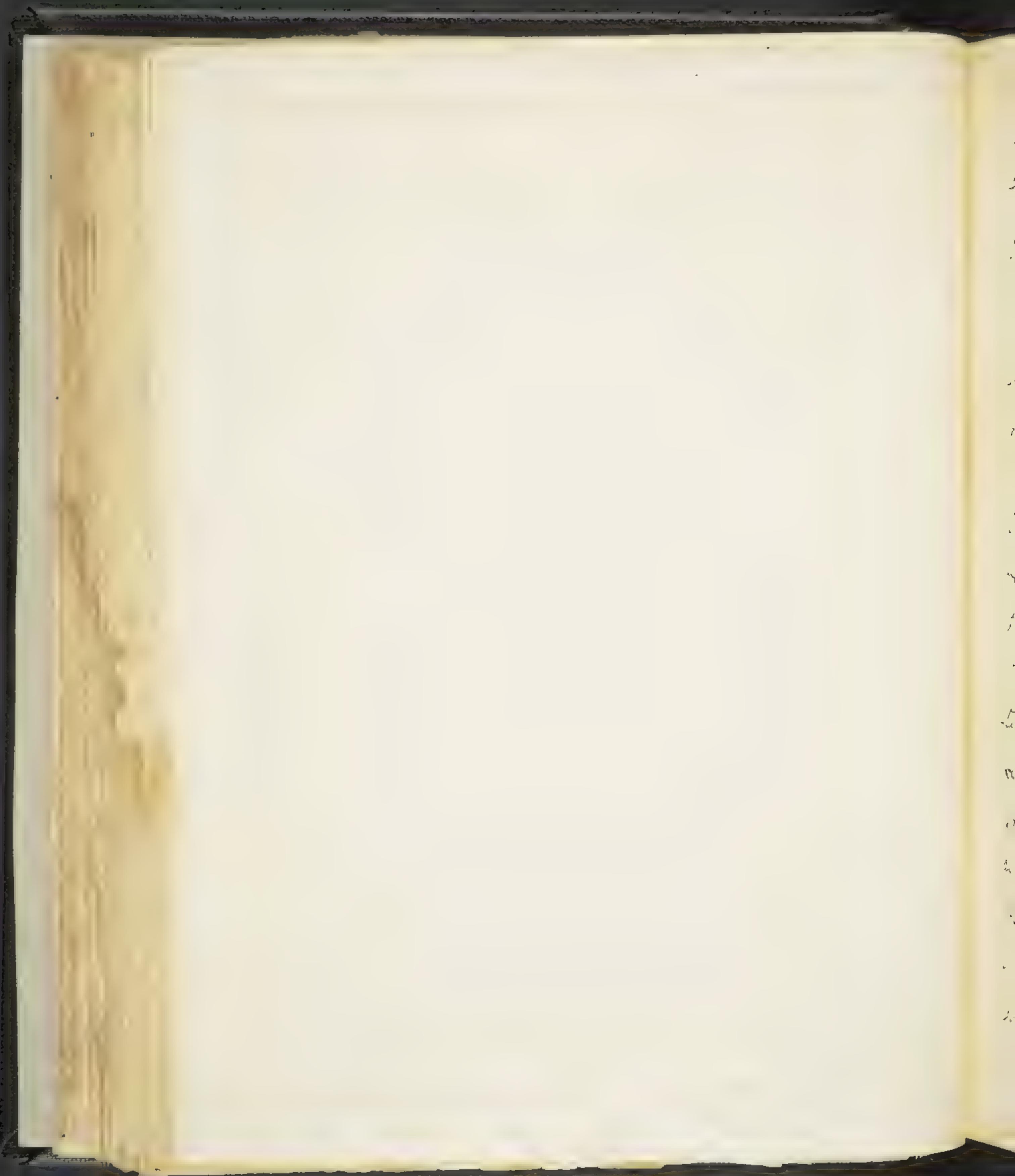
The winter of 1880-81 was a period of ab-



will do him no good. The best way is to make  
the patient lie down, ~~under~~<sup>and</sup> cover him with  
warm clothes and to give him coffee; all the remedies  
now used by us are either useless or even dan-  
gerous. I will, however, give you some details  
of the first. He will now, I hope, be safe for the  
rest of his life if he continues to drink coffee  
and beer, a moderate amount of wine, and  
water. In the event however, of any coming accident we  
are advised to have him undressed, the nature of  
the injury and the apparent ability of the operator to  
act on it to the best of his judgment which  
includes its energy. He should not be satisfied with one  
or two bleedings, but should continue to draw a few can-  
nulas as long as the pulse remains hard and untreated.  
Independently of its obviating the imminent and dangerous  
effect always to be apprehended from a state of unwise  
heat exhaustion, of rebuffing a fever with another



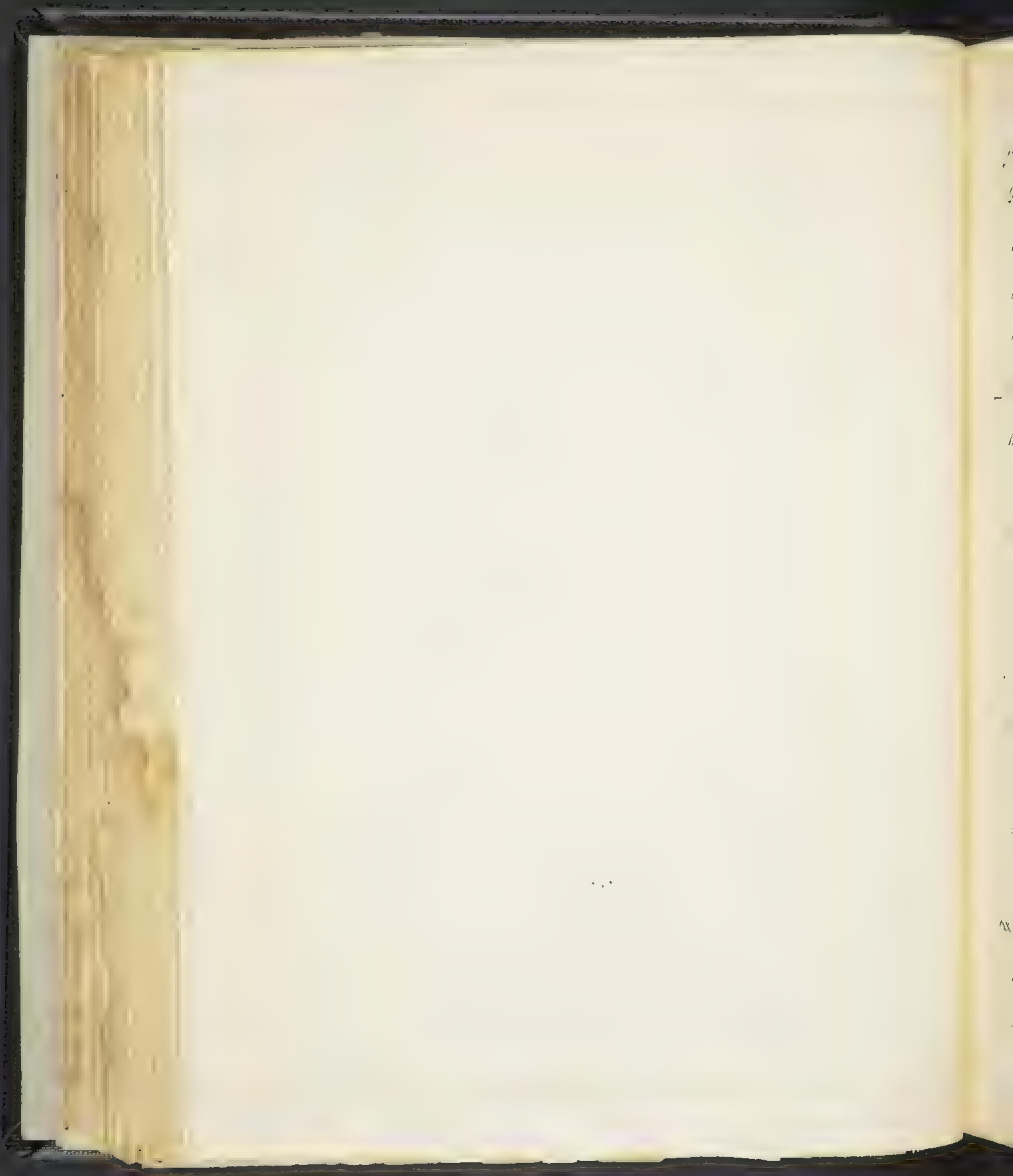
and most uncertain even its most favourable,  
the bullet becomes finer and more regular. The system  
generally meets with nearly acquired ignorance, and the  
desire for the most information a more uncertain  
object. The quantity I used to be aware must depend  
on climate age sex, the various parts of the animal,  
whether reared up or up other circumstances. But Dr.  
Chapman says, as a general rule, from twenty to  
thirty rounds will be sufficient at a time,  
and thus conducting himself as no better as long as the  
marking remaining of the horse remains. To him  
belonged by continual action since he reported to him  
he had carried general shooting traps in all the circums-  
stances of the case with himself. For apprehension goes  
the confidence to themselves taken that they cannot  
always be sold where they can be readily sold.  
After general and usual shooting; the circumstances  
existing; they are of no considerable importance when  
judiciously applied, and in which certain rules of art



from time they should be of use, especially  
to cover the walls up to the timber line.

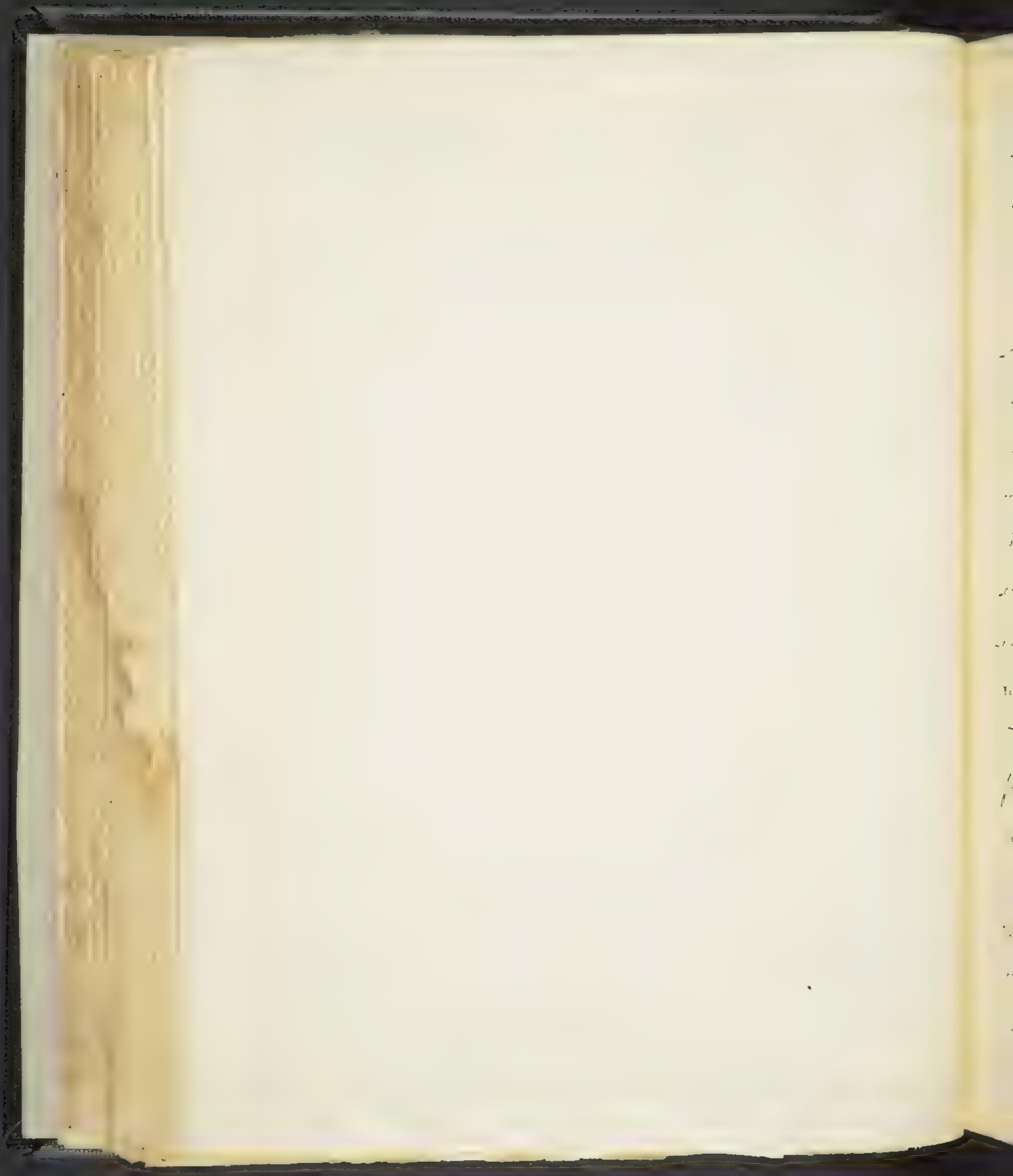
And this will make them necessary.  
more, and more, for a large number of small  
one, while the small ones may be comparatively  
easily taken care of, and it would be  
unnecessary to have a large one.

Having considered the utility of the stone  
in this case, I desire now to consider the  
removal of the same from among the trees on  
the place where, instead of gunpowder,  
they are found in quantity, which may, however  
be easily done in many ways. But it is much more  
expensive when you are large quantities, and  
frequently, than they are when a small and you  
desire, as they are <sup>now</sup> ~~only~~ to keep the trees open,  
not about as much as when a stone is distributed  
over a large surface, and when it consists of  
some mixed substance. The substance of magnesia is very



good and will generally answer moderately well,  
but if it should not be retained in position  
it should be removed the earliest moment  
it is convenient, as it will become often  
irritating and may cause of either increased  
restlessness and/or restlessness as well  
as pain. The condition, however, just mentioned is  
one which is liable to become a serious impediment  
to the work and should be dealt with accordingly  
in the disease under consideration. The object, therefore,  
is to remove the cause of irritation as soon as possible and then  
to remove the cause of restlessness as soon as possible.

Another remarkable condition has frequently been  
seen in patients in the early stages of a continued  
coughing, situated in the larynx and should  
attract the particular attention. This can most safely  
fall into either cold or hot weather, especially for cold  
or irritation of the skin in the top of the nose.



the air has been dried since it was taken, and  
when it is to be used, it is better to add a few  
teaspoonfuls of water to it, so as to keep it soft.  
The best way to do this is to mix it with a little  
water, and then add a few drops of oil of lavender  
or some other芳草, so as to prevent it from  
becoming hard. It is also good to add a few  
spoonfuls of honey to it, so as to make it more  
pleasant to taste. If you want to use it for  
external purposes, such as washing, you should dilute  
it with water, and then apply it to the skin.  
In addition to the above, you should also add a few  
drops of oil of lavender. Some people recommend  
the use of some kind of oil, such as olive oil,  
to prevent the oil from becoming too greasy. This  
is a good idea, but it is far better to use a light oil,  
such as almond oil, which is less油腻. I have  
never used any oil, but the oil I have used is  
very good, because it is very light, and consequently  
does not stick to the skin.



To allay the thirst of the patient which, is sometimes very difficult to relieve, we should permit him to drink a little mint-tea, toast-water or lemonade, the latter of which is well calculated to remove the thirst and also the violent burning heat of the stomach.

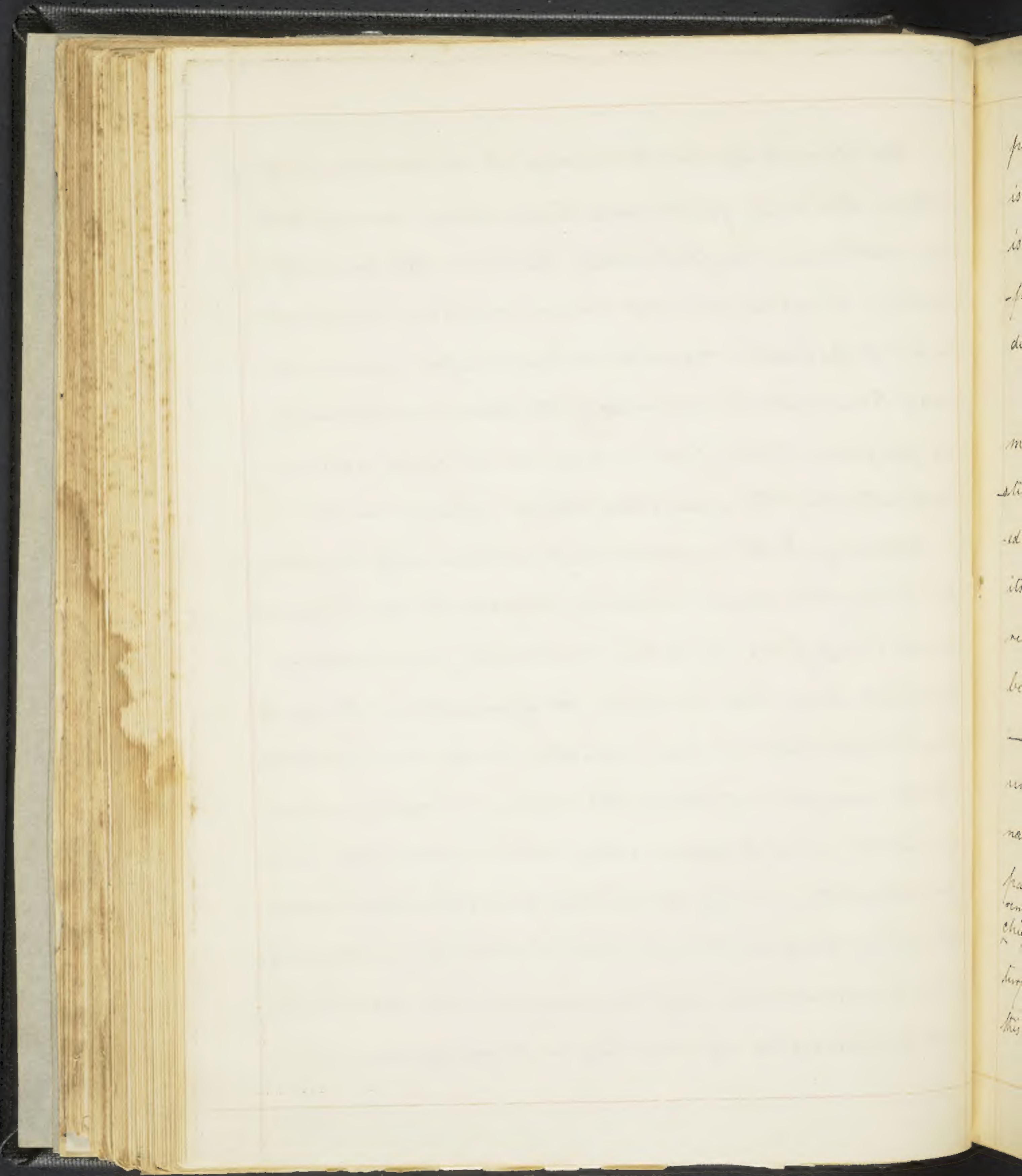
In no disease should the antiphlogistic regimen be varied with greater punctuality than in the one under consideration, both during its continuance and for a considerable time after its termination. Food of no kind should be allowed the patient, but that of the lightest and most digestible nature, and that in such quantities only, as will barely support the patient until the stomach has recovered its natural tone and vigor.

The patient should avoid exposures to the extremes either of heat or cold, as they are well calculated to bring on a relapse, particularly the latter, which should be guarded against by wearing a warm coat to the skin and furrow, protecting the feet and in against cold.



The preceding are the means to be employed to obtain the only favourable termination; namely that by resolution. Unfortunately however this cannot always be attained; and we are compelled to witness one less desirable. Gastritis as I have before mentioned may terminate in seirrhus of the Pilorus, suppuration or gangrene. The first of these, as not being certainly indicated by the symptoms I shall entirely omit.

A tendency to the second or suppuration may be suspected from the disease refusing to yield to the appropriate remedies, and from its being protracted for a week or two with but little remission or aggravation of the symptoms. That pus has been actually formed may be known by the remission of pain; the accession of rigors; a sense of weight and oppression about the precordia; the pulse for a short time being diminished and afterwards increased, assuming frequently the form of hectic-fever. The matter in a short time may be discharged into the stomach and be evacuated by vomiting or purging, and the



patient recovers little under such circumstances  
is to be expected from art. The medical treatment  
is restricted to the avoidance of all irritation, and sup-  
porting the patient's strength by tonics and a generous  
diet.

Gangrene of the unfavourable termination is the  
most frequent. It is to be apprehended from the ob-  
stinacy and increased violence of all the above mention-  
ed symptoms. When gangrene has actually taken place,  
its presence is sufficiently indicated by the sudden  
remission of pain, the ~~warm~~ pulse at the same time  
becoming quick and tremulous, the tongue dry and of a brown-  
ish tinge, the skin very hot, the patient restless and  
uneasy; after these have continued a short time delirium,  
nausea, and hiccups ensue, which soon terminate the  
patient's existence. When gangrene is threatened, Opium is the  
<sup>remedy</sup> chiefly to be relied upon; but should this fail, the oil of  
turpentine may be made use of, which is recommended at  
this stage of the disease by good authority.

